WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 13, 1855.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at he corner of Louisians avenue and Tenth street, and delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car-ers) at 10 cents per week. Single copies, 2 cents. Mail subscribers, \$5 00 per annum, or \$2 50 for ix months, always in advance. BATES OF ADVERTISING

Five lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each ad titional line, 5 cents. Each additional insertion, half of the above rates. Displayed advertisements charged by solid mea

is published every Saturday, on the follo Terms.

Terms.

1 copy, on year... 22 00 | 1 copy, 6 menths . \$1 00 8 copies, one year. 5 00 | 6 copies, 6 months.. 5 00 10 copies, one year. 15 00 | 10 copies, 6 months.. 8 00 Payments always in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "denoration of Cryam." Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Cryam" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence-conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jeal-ousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; ince history and experience prove, that foreign in-luence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican povernment." Washington.

fluence is one of the most sandard lose of a reput."—Weshington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shelding ourselves from foreign inhuence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deam—'that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."—Jefferson.

Agents for the "American Organ." ROBERT HUNTER, Alexandria, Va.
ALPRED LEWELLIN, Richmend, Virginia.
W. L. WILLIAMS, Temperance Temple, Gay street

M. I. Williams, Temperance Temple, Gay street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Joan P. Hilton (assisted by D. W. Bailey, 59 and 61 Walnut street, Cincinnati.) is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west.

V. B. Palmas, the American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Socilay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner Third and Chestnut ats.

A. D. Chalones, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.

M. J. Burns, Portsmonth, Virginia.

GROMER H. PRITCH, Fredericksburg, Va.

J. O. Mossolan, New Orleans.

S. CLOUGH, State of Rhode Island.

D. S. YOUNG, Staunton, Va.

Lay & BROTHESS, No. 73 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, are authorized to obtain subscriptions for the American Organ.

deiphia, are automated.

American Organ.

E. S. R. Butler, for Wilmington, Delaware.

R. W. Vardens, Esq., is our authorized agent to procure subscribers in any part of Virginia.

John Ruguts, Esq., of St. Louis, is our authorized agent to procure subscribers in Missouri.

Our Principles. First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be ac-

complished, then such a modification of those laws, as will prevent future immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a

stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such fereigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediste and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or calistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be centent with the enjoy-ment of life, liberty and property, under our ment of life, liberty and property, under

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the Adoption of such an amended form of an eath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons States, and to be administered to all person-elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclvde from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, notantate or authority whether the contract of the co potentate, or authority whatever, under any and Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that

no one of the States of this Union has the right to a limit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rus" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Oburch and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring

what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

Seconth. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

persons.

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of

them. Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sustain no man, on the ground of his epposition to, or his support of, Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain these who sustain our doctrines.

Theofth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," where maxim shall be:

Americans shall rule their Country!

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. D. MCFARLAN. CHARLES WEBSTER, Dentist. OFFICE, No. 332, Pennsylvania avenue, near 9th st

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.

Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Brosen's Hotel, Penn. Avenue.
Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and
quarantees his work to be equal to any done in those
cities.

R. B. DONALDSON,

DENTIST.

Office, southwest corner of 7th and D streets, one square from the Avenue,
(Entrance on D street.)
mar 8—1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. OWEN & SON,

E. OWEN & SUN,
Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
May Naval and Military uniforms executed in the
neatest style.

test style. mar 2—dtf
GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND!
S. of A.—George Washington Camp,
No.1, meets every Friday evening at Temrance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets.
WM. H. SIBLEY,
Recording Secretary.

No. 12, Sons' of Temperance, meets ever Tuesday evening in Temperance Hall, en E street etween 9th and 10th streets, at 7 o'clock, P. M. WM. H. SIBLEY, W. P. B. J. Brall, R. S.

EDGAR H. BATES, POLICE MAGISTRATE.

First street, near Pennsylvania avenue Conveyancing, &c., promptly attended to, feb 21—1y [Star]

T. H. EVANS & CO., General Produce Commission Merchants,

POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c., No. 532 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Goods promptly delivered.

Cabinet-maker and Undertaker, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventeenth Bighteenth Streets.

DR. S. J. COCKERILLE. DENTIST,
No. 246 Pennsylvania a
Washington, D. C.

W. EVELYN WILLIAMS.
Amanuensis, Copyist, and General Scribe.
Orders left at the "Empire Hotel" will meet with
prompt attention. feb 14

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD,

42, Chatham Street, New York,

all kinds of Snuff and Tobaccos in general use.

For particulars, a Price Current can be obtained by addressing as above. This Establishment is one of the oldest of the kind in the United States.

WILLIAM G. DEALE

Tenders his services to the public generally, as MEASURER OF ALL KINDS OF WORK CON-

NECTED WITH BUILDING.
Office on D street, near 7th, second story,
Near Patriotic Bank, Washington. jan 51

E. B. HALL, M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician, Office No. 490 Washington Place, between D and I streets.

Office for night calls,
Third door from the corner of the avenue, in 8th st.
east side. jan 6—ly

A. S. CARNER,

Four-and-u-half street, WASHINGTON, D. C. All orders faithfully and promptly executed. dec 28—1y

P. H. SIMS'S

Plumbing Establishment,

No. 512 7th street, opposite the Intelligencer Office

Hydraulies of every description put up and con
stantly on hand.

dec 16—tf

JOSEPH FERGUSON,

Barber and Hair Dresser.

M. T. PARKER, House and Sign Painter and Glazier.

No. 60 Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th sts.

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, Prosecutes Claims before Congress and the Departments.

Office, corner Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, over the Savings Bank.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.

welfth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, (nex door to Squire Clark's Magistrate's office,) at Mrs. Bange's. She will cut and baste, cut Linings and Patterns. dec 4—1y

COMMISSIONER AND NOTARY,

No. 490 Seventh street, near E, Washing ton, D. C.

GEORGE C. THOMAS, ommissioner of Deeds ck, Texas, A. New Jersey, Lo Missouri, P.

F. H. DAVIDGE

Commissioner of Deeds

Virginia, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey, Illinoia, Connectieu Massachusetta, Maryland, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Conversacing is all its branches securately executed.

Office Louisians avenue, opposite Fifth street.

WELCH & WILSON.

WM. C. MAGEE,
Merchant Tailor, and general dealer in
GENTLEM'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Bridge street, between Potomac and High streets
nov 18—1y

HAMILTON G. FANT,
Banker and Dealer in Exchange Stocks,
No. 482 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
nov 16—1v

Merchant Tailors, Bridge street, One door cast of Bank of Commerce, Georget

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

MRS. C. V. JOHNSTON,

dec 5-1y

feb 17-1y

feb 16-d1y

F. A. TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Attorney at Law and General Agent.
Office at the corner of Sixth street and Louisia Avenue, Washington city.

J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Duvail's Building,
Penn. avenue, near Four-and-a-half street,
aov 18

MISS S. A. FAULKNER,
DRESS MAKER,
South side Pennsylvania avenue, opposite U. S.
Hotel, between 3d and 41-2 sts., Washington,
ap 11-1y

GENERAL INFORMATION.

TRAVEL.
For Baltimore The cars leave daily at 6 and 8% A. M., and 8 and 4% P. M., except Sunday, on which day they leave at 4% P. M.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, corner of D and 8th streets.

For Upper Mariboro'.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, corner of D and 8th sts.

For Gordonsville.

The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 7% o'clock, for Gordonsville and intermediate places.

For Richmond.

The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

For Leaburg.

street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

For Leesburg.
The stage leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Office, United States Hotel.
California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'cleck A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 3½ P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Gorat Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half past 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock P. M., closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 3d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M., closes at 10 A. M., closes at 10 A. M., closes at 10 A. M., closes at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M.

Marrenton Springs arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Each halfounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 3 cents; inpaid, 5 cents, canta, 5 cents, canta, 5 cents; inpaid, 5 cents; inpaid, 10 cents, over 3,000 miles, prepaid, 6 cents; inpaid, 10 cents.

All printed matter in general—anywhere in the United States:

First three ounces - 1 cent.
Each subsequent ounce - 1 cent.
Hand prepaid, double these rates.

But—

udvance:

First three ounces

Each subsequent ounce - 1% cent.

And, if weighing not over 1% oz., in the State where published, one-half of the above rates, and weekly papers in the county where published, free.

SKALL NEWER-PERS AND PERTODICALS—published monthly or oftener, when sent in packages weighing at least 8 oz., prepaid, 1 cent per oz.

PANTHIATE OF 16 octavo pages or less, % cent an ounce.

lows: Under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid, 1½ ct. Over " " " 5 cts. Fractions over a single rate are charged as one rate.
"Periodicals, in the sense used above, are publications issued ence in three months, or oftener."
SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

	FROM UNITED STATES.
	Ships Leaves For Date
	North Star New York Havre June
	North Star. New York. Havre. June 1 Pacific. New York. Liverpool. June 1 Erricsson. New York. Havre. June 1
j	Erricsson New York Havre June 16
	Tennessee Baltimore Southampton June 1
	Illinois
	and the second s
	Atlantic New York Liverpool June 2
	Ariel New York Havre June &
	TO ARRIVE.
	WashingtonBremen, &c. New York. May 24 Africa Liverpool. Boston May 25
	Africa Liverpool Boston May 2

and a series of the series of
TO ARRIVE.
Washington Bremen, &c. New York May 28
Africa Liverpool Boston May 26
Atlantic Liverpool New York June 2
St. Louis Havre, &c New York June 6
Asia, Liverpool New York June 9
Ariel Havre, &c New York June 9
Baltic Liverpool New York June 16
Herman Bremen, &c. New York June 19
AmericaLiverpoolBostonJune 28
Pacific Liverpool New York June 50 North Star Havre New York June 30
North Star Havre New York June 30

Thos. E. Jacobs is agent for the Ameri-Thos. E. Jacobe is agent for the Ameri-can Organ in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh wards. All persons who wish to become subscribers will leave their addresses at J. E. Bates' drug store, Navy-yard; or at O. Boswell's drug store, owner of Seventh street and Virginia avenue, Island; at the office of the American Organ.

John S. Waugh having taken the gency of the "American Organ" in George will bereafter serve subscribers. Any persons wishing to subscriber, by leaving their address at Welch's, or Dr. Linthieum's, or at his residence, No. 57 Bridge street, will be attended to. Those who are indebted to our former agent, will apple and the street will be attended to to our former agent, will settle only with the subscri-

PERSONS residing in the First and Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "Axear-can Oncan," will leave their names at William H. Hilton's, Agent, No. 895, Eleventh street, between I and K, and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Penn-sylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-

first steet.

Dov 24

Fersons residing in the 3d or 4th wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following places, vir: Adamson's Boek and Periodical Store, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or B. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetts avenus.

R. W. BATES, Agent.

REFRIGERATORS.

A LL who are looking for Refrigerators are invited to call and examine a large assortment I have just received. They are believed by all who have tried them to be the best article ever introduced in Washington city.

We have a good assortment of Iron Bedsteads and Childrens' Gigs, which we will sell very low.

G. M. WIGHT.

Leuisians avenue, opposite the Bank of Washington. dee 5—6m

BRIGGS, HALL & CO., Engineers and Ocueral Machinists, corner of Virginia avenue and Ninth street west, Washington, District of Co-mov 18—1y

"AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washing-ton City, D. C., by

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

WE have reached an important crisis in our political history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in names.

A National Bank, formerly an essential point of difference between rival parties, has now no advocates. A Protective Tariff for the sake of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Councils, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy, simply because a "revenue tarif" afforts incidental protection to American Manufactures. A modification of the details of our present tariff system is all that is demanded by the most strenuous advocates of protection to American Industry.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, as formerly claimed by one party, and the application of those proceeds solely in aid of the national Treasury, as claimed by the other party, have both yielded to a compromise of these conflicting opinions, so far, at least, as to sink these questions as lessue between Whige and Democrats. A plan formed of a compound of "squatter sovereignty," of "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States" in which they lie, seems likely to withdraw the public lands from the arena of future party contests.

The improvement of harbors and rivers by congressional aid, on which political parties have hitherto differed at different times, has now become less a question of principle than of local and sectional contest; and it will doubtless be adjusted by the next Congress, upon that basis of fiberality and justice demanded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country.

manded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obselete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Demecrats? We know of none; and if these hitherte rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the spotle of power?

But now issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are vastly important in their bearing upon the future welfaire of the country—and which issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremecy.

issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

A new era is at hand—an era which will be characterized, in the future history of these States, as the SEA OF PAPRIOTENIA! Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"ARE NOT AMERICANS CAPABLE OF GOVERNING THEIR COUNTRY?" This inquiry is as universal as it is natural and pertinent. The response is being given in the thousands of associations springing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native-born clisicens of the Union have the capacity and the will to administer their own Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native land!

Shall we trace the causes of this spontaneous and universal uprising of the masses of our countrymen? The evils incident to the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners into our country—the consequences of permitting such immigrants to enjoy the right of suffrage—and the degrading effect of elevating foreigners to posts of honor and trust under our government; all these have been seen and known to our people for years past, and yet until now, with few exceptions, the American people have seemed to be blind to the progress of foreigness in the land. We need not, on the occasion of presenting this circular prespectus to the country, usign the esuses for this sudden and general manifestation of the purpose of the American people to take the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have new in view to state the undeniable and obvious fact that such purpose exists.

We now come forward to present to our fellow-citizens the mode and means of concentrating the epinions and of harmonixing the action of those who are disposed to unite in the formatio

of our friends in weekly paper, to be called

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

periodically solours for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the oneax or THE AMERICAN PARTY; and if the most untiring devotion to the ad-vocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall

rocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Miscouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate such measures as will in our judgment, if earned out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advocate of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppuse any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and condean what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No ceasy or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to

American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citiens of any of the States. Se far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the institution of slavery belongs acclusively to those States in which it exists. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right to determine whether or not slavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all agitation of the question of slavery, either in Congress or out of it.

The "American Organ" will advocate the free and untrammelled exercise of the rights of conscience, on all questions connected with religious faith; but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose forsign domination over American Cisens, from whatever quarter it may approach, and as well in matters eccleaisstical as in matters political.

A spropsis of the proceedings of Congress during each assessm will be from day to day presented.

General and local news will be gathered and published, in order that our patrons may have a general knowledge of passing events.

The daily paper will be published every Monday morning, at \$2 per year to single subscribers at 10 cents per week, or mailed to subscribers at \$5 per year, payable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be furnished at \$1.50 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) payable in advance.

Bubscribers will please remit their subscriptions, on or baffore the 20th day of November, directed to "American Organ," Washington City, D. 0, poy 18

DR. JOHNSTON,

DR. JOHNSTON,

BALTIMORE Lock Hospital, has discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

Relief in six to twelve hours.

No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.

A cure warranted, or no charge, in from one to two days.

One to two days. **E**

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsis, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of He Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men,

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men, of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Marriage.

Marriage.

Marriage Persons, or young mea contemplatin marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organidebility, deformities, &c., should immediately consul Dr. J., and be restored.

He who places himself under the care of Dr., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician

sician.

OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street,
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors
from the corner
Fail not to observe name and number.
Be particular, for Ignorant, Trifling Quacks, with
false names or Pattry Humbug Certificates, attracted
by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near.
All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on
the reputa

Dr. Johnston,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London,
graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of
the United States, and the greater part of whose life
has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most
astonishing cures that ever were known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep;
great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds,
bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended some
times with derangement of mind, were cured imme
diately. Take Particular Notice.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.

General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mchtally.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emacrated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Young Men

who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and cujoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must before contemplating

persons, must before contemplating

Marriage,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness.
Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly
darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed
with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted
with our own.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for
Organia Wenkness.

By this great and important remody, Weakness of
the Organa are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

By this great and important remody, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor re-stored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately re-lieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Wesk-ness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

To Strangers.

cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afficient.

and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure flads he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dreast of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitution at aymptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending bim to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unskillulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poson, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miscrable.

To strongere.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his Letters must contain a stamp to use on the

Remedies sent by mail.

No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore.

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Sailors, Marines,

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OFFICERS, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Landsmen, Flotilla men, Chaplains, Clerks, Indians, Wagon-masters, and Teamsters, (their widows or minor children,) who have not yet received full 169 scres, and who have been in service 14 days, are entitled to land in any war since 1790.

Widows, whose hasbands died while in service, are entitled to pensions, and minor orphans of such to 5 years half-pay. All who believe themselves entitled to Land-bounty, and Pensions, will be benefitted by calling on the subscriber, either in person or by letter, post-paid, corner of 7th and E streets, No. 482, opposite General Post Office.

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Special attention given to suspended claims.

JNO. JOHNSON, ap 13—1y Agent for Bounty Land Pens LOOK HERE!

LOOK HERE!

MORE Bounty Land to all who served in any war, since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, landamen, chaplains, elerks, Indians, wagon-masters, teamsters, for their widows, or minor children, who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 24 days, will do well to write to us, post paid, and their Land Warrant will be sent to them, and no charge, if not obtained.

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WALL & STEPHENS. DENNSYLVANIA Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, have just received a large assortment of Clicha, Cassimers, and Vesting, which they will have made up to order in the most fashionable styles.

able styles.

Also, on hand a very large stock of ready-made Clothing, which they will sell as cheep as any other establishment in the United States.

The Protocol of Private Life.

The Protocol of Private Life.
PROF FENCY.
PROF FENCY.

The unfortunate differences which have arisen between various members of the Tomkins family were taken into consideration at the recent Conference in Finsbury. The original dispute arose in the summer of 1854, about cleven months after the marriage of Mr. Thomas Tomkins with Mi-a Maria, the beautiful and amiable daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chewdally of the City Brack. and Mrs. Chowderby, of the City Road. Mr. Chow-derby, a year before a coal agent in apparent affli-ent circumstances, became in June, 1854, from cir-cumstances over which he had no control, unable-

cumstances over which he had no control, unable to meet his financial engagements.

Previous recourse (especially upon an occasion when an infuriate milkman urged his demand with some precipitancy) had been had to the Loan system, and Mr. Tomkins, who is engaged in the pickle trade, had discounted a series of (dishonorable) bills for his father-in-law. Decring it necessary to restrict his cash operations, Mr. Tomkinshad lately declined this course, and to his son-in-law refusing him money, Mr. Chowderby, with some plausibility, attributes his being without any. Differences arose, which were rather suspended than settled by a visit which, at Maria Tomkins's desire, her husband requested from Mrs. Chowderby.

It is here necessary to mention, that about December last a baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tou-

cember last a baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tou-kins. Mrs. Chowderby accepted the invitation, bringing with her two younger brothers of Maris, and they remained as guests until Easter, at which period the unsolicited superintendence of the elder lady with the management of the infant, the con-tinual disarrangement of the pickle pots by the younger Chowderbys, the incessant demands of the elder Chowderby for money, and afinal proposition that the whole Chowderby family should come and live with the Tomkins's, brought matters to a cri-sis, which terminated in the expulsion of the Chow-sis, which terminated in the expulsion of the Chow-

live with the Tomkins's, brought matters to a crisis, which terminated in the expulsion of the Chowderbys, and a total estrangement.

Mr. Tomkins felt no discontent at this; but his wife and various members of the family considering it objectionable, it was agreed that a conference should be held at Miss Tiddles's (a maiden aunt of Mr. Tomkins,) in order to endeavor to arrangementers.

of Mr. Tomkins,) in order to endeavor to arrango matters.

The conference took place at the above locality on Wednesday afternoon. Everybody attended on his and her own behalf. There were present, therefore, Mr. Silas Chowderby, Miss Tiddles, Mrs. S. Chowderby, Mr. T. Tomkins, Mary Tomkins, Baly Tomkins, (provisionally registered Thomas Augustus Pickles,) Sarah Carter, (nurse of the latter.) Master Peter Chowderby, Master Jack Chowderby, Miss Louisa Tomkins, (Mr. T. T.'s sister.) and Mr. Frederic Binkle, (keeping company with the latter.) Miss Tiddles could not understand why relatives could not live in peace and harmony. She hated to see family disturbances, and thought the shortest way was to forget and forgive, and try to bear with one another better for the future. She would express no opinion on any subject, except that Thomas Augustus Pickles was the loveliest little ticksy-wicksy that ever was, so he was, and a duck of diamonds, and a treasure of the Indian seas, and the gold mines of America, chick, chick, chick. The initiative was then, at her own desire, conceded to Mrs. Chowderby, who expressed a conviction that things had come to a pretty pass when

ceded to Mrs. Chowderby, who expressed a con-viction that things had come to a pretty pass when a child forgot her duty to the mother that had weaned her; that the meanness of Mr. Tornkins did not surprise her, for it was well known that he came of a mean stock; but that Maria should go against her was indeed a blow, which, when she was laid in silent extramural cemetery, that undu-tiful girl would remember in sacking and hasher. To suppose that a woman at her time of life did not understand babies better than a chit was ridiculous; but this was only a pretence for Mister Tom-kins to get rid of his duty to his wife's parents. They happened not to be so well off in worldly

things as he was, perhaps because they had not stooped to the same low means of turning cash-some people, respectable people, too, had worken stooped to the same low means of turning cash—some people, respectable people, too, had spoken of half-pennies boiled in pickles to give them a color, but that was neither here nor there. Mr. Tomkins ought to be ashamed of himself, and as for his wife—(here Mrs. Chowderby wept.)

Sarah Carter had no right to speak, being only a poor servant; but sooner than see that blessed baby (article produced) physicked with the messes Mrs. Chowderby guv it when it's mamma's back was turned, she would break stones on the high roads.

roads.

Mrs. Chowderby insisted on that slut's withdrawal from the conference; but after some discussion
this proposal was overruled.

Mr. Tomkins had deuced little to say. He had

Mr. Tomkins had deuced little to say. He had mayried Maria, and not the whole family; but he was a good-natured fellow, and so long as her relations behaved with any sort of decency, he had been glad to do his best for them. But there was such a thing as cutting it too f—(Here Mrs. Tomkins gently suggested that her husband should vary his illustration.) Well, he meant as riding a willing horse to death. He appealed to Maria if he had not been a kind husband to her, in suite of her relations.

hrew herself on his bosom and sobbed.)
Mr. Chowderby said that it was keener than a
oothache to have a thankless serpent instead or

Mr. Tomkins was willing to admit the proposition n all its fulness, but did not see the applicability, Miss Louisa Tomkins was sure that her brother would do everything that was right, and suggested would do everything that was right, and suggested that he should give them a day on the water, and a dinner at Richmond, and everybody be friends.

Mr. Frederic Binkle cordially concurred in the last suggestion, and if the word champagne were not deemed inadmissible, he would venture to offer, on his own account, that addition to the proposed festivity. (Miss L. Tonkins touched his hand, and said "Duck.")

Mr. Chrowderby regarded all that a trasb. If Mr. Tonkins would give him the money such a piece of feology would cost, it would enable him to remove his allers tea-pot from the house of a suppositions relative, where, to the infinite disgrace of the family, it had long been deposited.

Masters Peter and Jack Chowderby expressed an opinion that the party would be more jolly, and

an opinion that the party would be more jolly, and bother the old tea-pot; besides, paps never took tea, but gin-and-water. (The extrusion of those-members of the Conference occupied the next half-minute.)
Mrs. Maria Tomkins cried for some time, and

Mrs. Maria Tomkins cried for some time, and then stated, that except her husband, her blessed baby was the only comfort she had on earth. Her pappa and mamma were very unkind, she was sure, and Thomas had a great deal to complain of. She had tried to make peace, but she hoped she knew her duty as a wife.

Baby Tomkins (hearing his mamma's voice) signified that she owed a duty as a mother, which he called upon her in a most urgent manner to perform without delay. (The proceedings became in-audible until his demand was compiled with.)

Mrs. Chowderby hoped that what the unmarried young lady had seen and heard that day, would be a warning to her in case she ever had the misfortune of having children. No girl could have been better brought up than Maria, and now let then look at her.

better brought appeared, laughing, that they would do nothing of the kind.

Mr. Chowderby conceived that if they were going to have nothing but nonsense, they had better go. He was a man of business, and would make a business-like proposition. Would Tomkins pay go. He was a man of business, and would make a business-like proposition. Would Tomkins pay all his debts, and advance him £100 to buy him a milk-walk, taking the advance out—for he was a man of business—in milk on week days and cream

that innocent babe, and to—well, never mind that
—must decline doing anything of the sort. But a
£20 note was heartily at Mr. Chowderby's service,

and there it was.

Mr. Chowderby would accept it, but without prejudice to his other claims.

Mrs. Chowderby would forgive her Maria, if Maria could forgive herself.

Mr. Tomkins signifying that she was decidedly equal to this latter conclisatory effort, there was much mutual embracing, and tea at the expense of Miss Tiddles.